Amendments to the Claims

Please amend Claims 14 and 16. The Claim Listing below will replace all prior versions of the claims in the application:

Claim Listing

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1. (Previously Presented) A method of displaying an image sequence comprising:

defining a first image;

writing the image to a matrix liquid crystal display having an array of at least 75,000 pixel electrodes and an active area of less than 20 mm^2;

clearing the image from the display;

flashing a light source; and

repeating the writing, clearing and flashing to produce a second image.

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2. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 1 further comprising allowing the liquid crystal to rotate towards an equilibrium prior to flashing the light source.

3. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 2 wherein the flashing the light source ends before the writing of the next image.

4. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 2 wherein the flashing the light source continues for a specific time period during the writing of the next image.

5. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 1 wherein the matrix liquid crystal display is an active matrix liquid crystal display including a counterelectrode panel and a layer of liquid crystal between the array of pixel electrodes and the counterelectrode panel.

6. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 5 wherein the clearing the image from the display comprises intializing the pixel electrodes to a set voltage.

7. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 6 wherein the flashing ends a set time period after intializing the pixel electrodes to a set voltage.

8. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 5 wherein the clearing of the image includes varying the voltage of the counterelectrode.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 8 wherein the flashing ends a set time period after the varying the voltage of the counterelectrode.

10. (Previously Presented) A method of controlling a liquid crystal in a display comprising:

setting a voltage to each of at least 75,000 pixel electrodes connected to a respective transistor circuit of an array of transistor circuits formed in a first plane of an active matrix circuit with an active area of less than 20 mm^2;

applying a voltage to a counterelectrode panel extending in a second plane that is parallel to the first plane; and

switching the applied voltage to the counterelectrode panel after a subframe.

11. (Original) The method of claim 10 wherein the voltage of the counterelectrode varies by twice the amplitude as the video.

12. (Previously Presented) A method of writing an image comprising:

setting a voltage to each of at least 75,000 pixel electrodes of an active matrix liquid crystal display with an active area of less than 20 mm^2;

allowing a layer of liquid crystal positioned between the at least 75,000 pixel electrodes and a counterelectrode panel of the active matrix liquid crystal display to rotate towards an equilibrium;

flashing a backlight; and

initializing each of the pixel electrodes to a set voltage.

13. (Original) The method of claim 12 wherein the liquid crystal is driven black and the pixel electrodes are initialized to a clear state.

14. (Currently Amended) ~~The method of claim 12 further comprising:~~ A method of writing an image comprising:

setting a voltage to each of at least 75,000 pixel electrodes of an active matrix liquid crystal display with an active area of less than 20 mm^2;

allowing a layer of liquid crystal positioned between the at least 75,000 pixel electrodes and a counterelectrode panel of the active matrix liquid crystal display to rotate towards an equilibrium;

flashing a backlight;

initializing each of the pixel electrodes to a set voltage;

repeating the setting, rotating, flashing and driving for each color subframe of the image; ~~and~~

sensing the properties of the liquid crystal; and

heating the liquid crystal between frames.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 12 further comprising repeating the setting, rotating, flashing and driving for each color subframe of the image at a rate of over 165 subframes per second.

16. (Currently Amended) ~~The method of claim 13 further comprising:~~ A method of writing an image comprising:

setting a voltage to each of at least 75,000 pixel electrodes of an active matrix liquid crystal display with an active area of less than 20 mm^2;

allowing a layer of liquid crystal positioned between the at least 75,000 pixel electrodes and a counterelectrode panel of the active matrix liquid crystal display to rotate towards an equilibrium;

flashing a backlight;

initializing each of the pixel electrodes to a set voltage;

repeating the setting, rotating, flashing and driving for each color subframe of the image at a rate of over 165 subframes per second; ~~and~~

sensing the properties of the liquid crystal; and

heating the liquid crystal between frames.

17. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 16 further comprising:

operating, at least at 15 MHz, a memory card reader located within a portable housing for displaying video on the display from a memory card that docks with the card reader, the liquid crystal display mounted within the portable housing.

18. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 5 wherein the flashing the light source commences prior to clearing the image from the display and wherein the clearing the image from the display comprises varying the voltage to the counterelectrode and initializing the pixel electrodes to a set voltage.

19. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 1 wherein each pixel electrode has a width of less than about 15 microns.

20 (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 1 wherein the array of pixel electrodes has an active area of less than 10 mm^2.

21. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 20 wherein each pixel electrode has a width of less than about 10 microns.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 1 wherein the array of pixel electrodes has an active area of less than 5 mm^2.

23. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 22 wherein each pixel electrode has a width of less than about 8 microns.

24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 10 wherein each pixel electrode has a width of less than about 15 microns.

25 (Previously Presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the array of pixel electrodes has an active area of less than 10 mm^2.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 25 wherein each pixel electrode has a width of less than about 10 microns.

27. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 10 wherein the array of pixel electrodes has an active area of less than 5 mm^2.

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27 wherein each pixel electrode has a width of less than about 8 microns.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 12 wherein each pixel electrode has a width of less than about 15 microns.

30 (Previously Presented) The method of claim 12 wherein the array of pixel electrodes has an active area of less than 10 mm^2.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30 wherein each pixel electrode has a width of less than about 10 microns.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 12 wherein the array of pixel electrodes has an active area of less than 5 mm^2.

33. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 32 wherein each pixel electrode has a width of less than about 8 microns.

34. (Previously Presented) A method of displaying an image comprising:

setting a voltage to each of at least 75,000 pixel electrodes connected to a respective transistor circuit of an array of transistor circuits formed in a first plane of an active matrix circuit with an active area of less than 20 mm^2;

applying a voltage to a counterelectrode panel extending in a second plane that is parallel to the first plane;

allowing a layer of liquid crystal positioned between the first and second planes to rotate towards an equilibrium;

flashing a backlight to illuminate the image;

initializing each of the pixel electrodes to a set voltage; and

switching the applied voltage to the counterelectrode panel after a subframe.

35. (Previously Presented) A method of displaying an image on a matrix liquid crystal display comprising:

writing an image to the display;

clearing the image from the display by varying a voltage of a counterelectrode in the display;

flashing a light source; and

repeating the writing, clearing, and flashing to produce a second image.

36. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 35 further comprising allowing the liquid crystal to rotate towards an equilibrium prior to flashing the light source.

37. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 36 wherein the flashing the light source ends before the writing of the next image.

38. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 36 wherein the flashing the light source continues for a specific time period during the writing of the next image.

39. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 35 wherein the matrix liquid crystal display is an active matrix liquid crystal display having a plurality of pixel electrodes, and a layer of liquid crystal between the pixel electrodes and the counterelectrode.

40. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 39 wherein the clearing the image from the display comprises intializing the pixel electrodes to a set voltage.

41. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 40 wherein the flashing ends a set time period after the intializing the pixel electrodes to a set voltage.

42. (Previously Presented) The method of displaying an image of claim 35 wherein the flashing ends a set time period after varying the counterelectrode.